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No. 83, Queen's Road Central
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No. 16,845.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

號一月五日七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

己丁大歲年六國華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
AN INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the C.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CLAS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CLAS. as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA Building,
Des Vieux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Offices.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compradores order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail
◎字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered to Hongkong.

\$17.00 to all Coast Ports.

£1.00 per annum delivered to London.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSING from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 14th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$300 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 29th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1781

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

DES VŒUX.

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1782

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourteenth ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 18th MAY, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

*W. G. DARRIN,**General Manager.*

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1783

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASTATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 6th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par before the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly, on the 29th March and the 29th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for American Exchange.

Applicants will be wired to Patriarch free of telegraphic charges and funds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the funds.

G. TISDALE,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1784

"THE
BING BOYS
ARE HERE"

ON

COLUMBIA

RECORDS

CALL AND HEAR THEM

AT

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vœux Road. TEL. 1332.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
To-Kwa-Wan Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MELBOURNE, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

SATURDAY,
the 12th May, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc.,
Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience
of Sale.

Including:-
1 large Carpet, size 9 ft. x 14 ft. original
cost £45 good condition.
Also

A number of lots of provisions and 20
doz. shovels.

Terms:-as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve-troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for revitalizing the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of infants, run-down, nervous people more than 300 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness or from business worries. Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those who are strength is below normal. If you are wondering whether Sargol will actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—have Sargol a trial? And with your nerves begging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this soon?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Root, Ladd, Chemists, Harrods, Selfridge's, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis & Burroughs, and Wm. Whiteley's.

Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on

SATURDAY,
the 12th May, 1917, at
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

170 DRUMS WHITE PAINT,
and

170 KEGS RED LEAD.

Terms:-Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

1779

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in

instructions to sell by Public Auction

(on ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,
the 15th May, 1917, commencing
at 10.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc.,
etc.,

As follows:-

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Double and
Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads
(Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wag-
gons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Oba-
nis, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crucifix, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-
wood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-
tisements for £3.

The London Directory Co. Ltd.,
25, ARCHBISHOP LANE, LONDON, E.C.

1780

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and
HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,
the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria
Hongkong viz:-

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and
known and registered in the Land Office
as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with
all the messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 1 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—5415 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent
£34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—676 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent £6.76.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

JOHN S. STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House-Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of

The DUTCH ASIATIC BANK.

or to—

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH

The Auctioneers,
Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

1777

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

(Continued from page 2.)

COTTON-GROWING.

The crop of cotton in 1916 was good, and Chinese cotton was the cheapest to be found in the world. The cotton grown in Shensi, esteemed the best in China, is descended from American seed introduced by missionaries some years ago, but it is slightly yellow in colour and deteriorates from year to year unless fresh seed is imported. Mixed with Tungchow cotton, it can be spun into fairly good cotton.

In Shantung there is a special grade much in demand in America for medicated cotton, as it is so white that it does not require bleaching. Some very interesting experiments in cotton-growing have been made in Shanghai, and it is to be hoped, the results will be noted by Government. It has been shown that, although so far the climate appears unsuitable for American plants, which will not stand the moisture and are subject to the attacks of insect pests, improvement in cultivation and careful selection of seed from indigenous plants can enable the crop without increasing the acreage under cultivation. Whether a market can be obtained in the traditional way by the Chinese farmers yields locally an average of 5 bolts, the plants grown in the course of the experiments bore from 15 to 35 bolts, and the cotton was of superior quality. Whatever quantity of cotton is produced there will always be a market for it, as the world's demand has overtaken the supply. When the mills were first started in China cotton was selling at Shanghai for Shanghai Ts. 12 per picul, for the best quality, but, in sympathy with dearer cotton all over the world, the price has risen until it is well over Ts. 22. As cotton is sold by weight it was inevitable that its absent quality would be taken advantage of to adulterate it with water, and this practice was carried to such an extent that it was found necessary for the mills to combine for the purpose of checking it. A Cotton Testing House was established in 1911, and all cotton containing more than 15 per cent. of water is now rejected. In Tientsin it has been found possible to reduce the percentage to 10%, but in Shanghai, with a milder climate, a greater allowance has been found necessary. Among the samples passing through the Cotton Testing House, 57 per cent. are found to contain more than 12% per cent. and up to 15 per cent. which is the maximum allowed. The natural moisture of Shanghai cotton is said to be approximately 11 per cent., and as, for the purpose of ginning, extracting the seed, the cotton has to be as dry as possible, too, which end it is dried in the sun, the moist condition in which it reaches the mill is caused by subsequent adulteration. This is sometimes the work of thieves during transport, who make up, roughly, with water the weight of cotton they have abstracted from the bales; but the bulk of it is due to carelessness, handling and exposure to rain or deliberate watering. The natural moisture of Indian and American cotton is 8 per cent., and Shensi cotton is said to hold about 9 per cent. The practice of watering is very harmful because the color of the cotton rapidly deteriorates when excessive moisture is present, so that it reduces the demand for export and consequently lowers the price, while anything over 15 per cent. makes it useless for the mills. From this it is plain that the practice of watering is directly contrary to the interests of the cotton-growers.

Northern cotton is not watered and fetches higher prices. A form of adulteration that is regarded by the mills as more harmful than watering, which can be tested for and guarded against, is throwing seed into the raw cotton. All that can be done in this case is to trust that the preliminary stage of manufacture—scutching—will eliminate the greater part, but there is a residue that becomes broken up and clings to the yarn and degrades the value. These two practices should be suppressed by legislation.

Last year the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was quoted as estimating the total yield of clean cotton at 1,630,500 piculs, but foreign experts are of opinion that 2 million bales of

about 4 piculs each, or 8,000,000 piculs, is a conservative estimate of the Chinese crop. This would allow about 10s. per head of the population; and seeing the many purposes to which cotton is diverted in this country, including taking the place of wool for clothing and bed furniture, and cotton being used where Western countries employ other materials, this allowance appears reasonable. It is this estimate is at all approximate, and assuming the average value throughout the country to be Ts. 10 per picul, trebling the crop would mean an addition to the national wealth of Ts. 160,000,000 not to speak of the immense import that would be given to the spinning and weaving industries or, the saving effected by manufacturing at home instead of importing from abroad. Experiments have proved that this trebling is attainable without any increase in acreage, it would appear that the suggestions fully put forward that experimental farms should be established in the various cotton-growing districts for the production and distribution of selected seeds, where students could be trained for the purposes of inspecting and giving advice and instruction to farmers, deserves the serious consideration of Government. It is, in addition, the cotton industry were relieved from the taxation that at present hampers its expansion and prevents it from competing with Japan, capital would, it is readily forthcoming and there is no reason why China should not eventually rival India as a producer of cotton and cotton goods. The adoption of a more careful system of cultivation would, at the same time, add to the income of the Government, involve the farmers in some additional expenditure. The land would need more rest, it would have to be properly fertilized, and possibly improved implements would be found necessary. For any assistance the poorer farmers required could be easily supplied by the establishment of agricultural banks to advance money on the security of the crops; a system that has done immense service in India by rescuing the peasants from the clutches of money-lenders. The question of increasing one of the assets of the country is of so much importance that no apology need be made for treating it at some length in a report that is translated and widely distributed among the officials.

THE SILK TRADE.

Another staple, the export of which might be easily doubled, is silk. For many years the Chinese have been urged to adopt scientific but simple measures for eradicating the disease that in many districts destroys a very large percentage of the worms before they reach the spinning stage and also affects the weight and quality of a large majority of the cocoons. It is a disappointing fact that the establishment of fluteries run on European lines, and the consequent increase in the demand for cocoons, leading to competitive buying between the fluteries, has, during late years brought about a rapid deterioration in the quality of the cocoons produced. The farmer having found that it is no longer necessary to spin silk, because his cocoons are easily bought up by the fluteries, where the pupa can be killed and the cocoons need not be as conveniently poor cocoons in consequence of competition fetching as good prices as healthy ones, has turned his attention to quantity at the expense of quality and neglected the ancient safeguards against disease. Less care is now taken in selecting healthy cocoons for spinning purposes, the worms to reduce expense, are given an insufficient supply of mulberry leaves, and sickly worms are allowed to survive among healthier cocoons in the hope that they may spin some sort of a cocoon that will go to make up weight. Finally, a most important point, the worms are given too short a time to spin the full weight and are collected prematurely, so that the cocoons have only about 60 percent of their proper quantity of silk. Where the silk is still reeled on the farms greater care is taken to keep the caterpillars healthy by the selection of the parent stocks, to eliminate sickly worms, and to obtain the maximum quantity of silk from each cocoon by allowing the full six days for spinning. But the fluteries demand more and more cocoons, and the search for them goes farther afield, with the result that the evils described above are spreading rapidly.

In support of this opinion it may be pointed out that in 1912 the export of raw silk amounted to 63,192 piculs and of wild silk to 2,148 piculs.

In 1913 the figures were 119,344 piculs and 20,662 piculs; that is, in all 63,840 piculs in 1912, as against 149,000 piculs in 1913. This advance has been made in the face of increasing disregard of all the precautions necessary for successful cultivation, so that it is quite justifiable to assume that the adoption of the Japanese policy would show remarkable results.

(To be continued.)

furtherance of the trade, and the results in China of leaving everything to chance, has been presented to the government association. The values given in sterling have been converted from yen and Taikwanmei at the rates of exchange prevailing during the year concerned, and include the exports of both silk and silk products.

| Year. | China. | Japan. | Other Countries. |
|-------|------------|------------|------------------|
| 1912 | 10,670,000 | 1,800,000 | — |
| 1913 | 6,818,000 | 5,900,000 | — |
| 1914 | 12,350,000 | 8,900,000 | — |
| 1915 | 10,588,000 | 11,600,000 | — |
| 1916 | 10,682,000 | 18,300,000 | — |
| 1917 | 12,450,000 | 18,100,000 | — |
| 1918 | 14,227,000 | 20,200,000 | — |
| 1919 | 15,840,000 | 25,300,000 | — |
| 1920 | 10,015,000 | 20,462,000 | — |
| 1921 | 13,072,000 | 20,425,000 | — |

In 1884 a laboratory for the study of disease was opened in Tokio.

Introduction of Pasteur system favoured, but obstructed by officials. In Japan the watering of silk was made punishable.

Silkworm Diseases Act passed in Japan. Silk piece goods subject to Government supervision in Japan.

New law in Japan for prevention of silkworm disease.

It will be observed that in 1912 the export from Japan was but little more than 10 per cent. of the value of the Chinese export, but by 1916 the Japanese had forged ahead, and in 1917 (the last year before the Great war) Chinese exports were worth only 60 per cent. of the Japanese trade. Further, it should be noticed that after the passing of the Silkworm Diseases Act in 1915 the Japanese exports more than doubled in eight years. These results were obtained by legislation and education, and what Japan can do in the matter of silk China can surpass. There is no silk in the world equal in quality to that produced in the Taikwan districts, and the hardy constitution of the Chinese worm has been proved by its survival under conditions that would have killed off a less robust race. The Japanese silk is inferior in tensile strength and durability, and could not compete on equal terms with healthy Chinese silk. But it must be remembered that for China success in competition is dependent on quality, since Japanese silk is assisted by the absence of silk and export duties. What is wanted is an educational propaganda by the Silk Guilds, supported by Government, suppressing the evil described above, and establishments for the distribution of healthy eggs. There is a school of Sericulture near Hangchow, where instruction is given in the cultivation of mulberry trees and in the raising of silkworms and where healthy eggs are produced. But comparatively few of the farmers can be persuaded to take advantage of the opportunity, as the majority prefer to buy their eggs in the cheapest market and regard tradition as a safer guide than science, attributing their disappointments to any cause but the right one. Speculation in healthy leaves should be discouraged, and steps should be taken to bring the quantities of worms hatched into some kind of relation with the amount of mulberry leaves available. That action is imperatively demanded by the market, and the export trade could be easily doubled, in spite of the increased use of silk in China itself, is equally beyond question. In support of this opinion it may be pointed out that in 1912 the export of raw silk amounted to 63,192 piculs and of wild silk to 2,148 piculs.

In 1913 the figures were 119,344 piculs and 20,662 piculs; that is, in all 63,840 piculs in 1912, as against 149,000 piculs in 1913. This advance has been made in the face of increasing disregard of all the precautions necessary for successful cultivation, so that it is quite justifiable to assume that the adoption of the Japanese policy would show remarkable results.

(To be continued.)

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.



**WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.**

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**

TELEPHONE NO. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon. Wanted immediately a MATRON. Apply by letter to Miss SKELTON, Superintendent. State references. Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 3 p.m.

By Order,

R. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Greatest attraction of the Meeting Open Doubles Championship

Semi-final.

H. A. NISBET and S. H. DODDWELL,

NG SZE KWONG and

WONG PO KEUNG.

TO-MORROW at 4:45 P.M. Sharp ON WAR CHARITIES COURT. Members 30 Cents. Non-Members 50 Cents.

P. M. BODGSON,
Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The HIGHSTRAE, SUPREME COURT to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 81, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

The Clothing and Effects of Mr. MILLER.

Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers,

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Paint, Red Lead, Provisions, Household Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, May 14.—5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.

TUESDAY, May 15.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Tennis Gear, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Entries close for next Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, May 17.—11 a.m.—China Borneo Co.'s Meeting.

MONDAY, May 21.—Electoral of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

THURSDAY, May 24.—Empire Day.

SATURDAY, May 25.—Queen Mary's Birthday (1867).

Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27.—Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, May 28.—Whit Monday—General Holiday.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
"China Mail" Office.

emphasised by the war, and it is of interest to learn from a report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the China Association at Shanghai that the question of taxing British subjects in China for Imperial purposes has been seriously considered and that the outcome will probably be an income tax, on a sliding scale on individual incomes and a fixed scale on companies. The scheme appears to have been drawn up by the Consul-General and the Chief Judge, and the views put forward by the local branch of the China Association are stated to be, with some slight modification, in substantial agreement with the terms of the Memorandum "drawn up by the two principal British Officials of the Settlement."

Reported Sale of Macao.

The *Kobische Zeitung* has recently announced that Portugal has sold Macao to Japan. A London paper, commenting on the report, says there is no confirmation of it, and "coming as it does, from a German source, it must be regarded with suspicion until it is officially corroborated" by the Powers concerned.

In further resolution of this report it may be mentioned that China requires to be consulted in such a matter, for by a Protocol "done at Lisbon" in 1887, Portugal engaged "never to alienate Macao and its dependencies without previous agreement with China." That undertaking was confirmed by Portugal by Article III of the Sino-Portuguese Treaty, ratified the following year. The German report therefore, may not only be "regarded with suspicion," but characterised at once as a pure invention.

The feeling of the majority at the meeting was that in so far as the suggested proposals, or others, involved legislation it was not the business of that meeting to take steps to invite such legislation; initiation lay with the Government. So far as the proposals involved voluntary action it was felt that such action should be left to the individual.

On the former view may I remark that while agreeing that the meeting was too limited in numbers to justify any request for legislation, I regret that the proposals did not receive more consideration with a view to a reference to a wider constituency. For instance, one regarding payment in cash for all alcohol consumed at bar or counter would, if adopted, prove a blessing to many, and sound the death-knell to the pernicious "chit system" which lends itself to great abuse.

On the latter I am convinced that pre-concerted and united action is often very desirable and very helpful.

None of those who supported the ventilation of this question had, or have any thought of belittling the work that has been done by Hongkong residents nor of decrying the very generous attitude of the public which has responded liberally to many appeals to war-funds. It is also recognised that economies have been effected. But the object was to canvass opinion with a view to ascertain whether further economies could be made; if so, whether a practical scheme could be agreed upon; and again, what action could be taken to further such views. The ultimate aim was, of course, to enable additional contributions to be made to national funds.

This letter is written with a view to call attention to the subject and if it is considered to be of sufficient practical importance, will take anyone to further it.

I am, etc., A. H. HARRIS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".)

SIN—At the annual meeting of St. John's Cathedral subscribers and shareholders, held in January last, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Church Body is requested to consider whether it is necessary to take any steps towards the promotion of greater self-sacrifice among the British residents of Hongkong at this critical period of our national history and, if so, to recommend what steps should be taken.

The Cathedral Body discussed the subject and came to the conclusion that the matter was of sufficient importance to deserve consideration. It was in due course agreed that before taking any further or public steps it would be both desirable and courteous to obtain the views of representatives of the British Club in the Colony on the subject. A letter was accordingly sent to each Club requesting that representatives be sent to consider jointly certain proposals relative to "War Economics". The request was acceded to and a meeting was lately held at which representatives of the Club and the lay members of the Cathedral Body were present.

In order to concentrate attention on some definite means of effecting economies and to save time at the meeting, I drew up a short paper, embodying suggestions of others as well as those of my own, which was circulated before the meeting.

The feeling of the majority at the meeting was that in so far as the suggested proposals, or others, involved legislation it was not the business of that meeting to take steps to invite such legislation; initiation lay with the Government. So far as the proposals involved voluntary action it was felt that such action should be left to the individual.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CURRENT TOPICS.

An Austrian named Schubert last week smashed with a heavy stick four big plate-glass windows of Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's shop in Nanking road. The total damage is estimated at a thousand taels. The man had been out of employment for a month.

The police at Peking have cautioned the public respecting the sale and use of "washed postage stamps." The notice states that a good number of cases have been discovered showing that used stamps, with the postal mark removed, have been affixed to letters. These letters have been detained and steps are being taken against the offenders.

A Chinese married woman was knocked down and run over by motor car No. 73, owned by Ma Yuk Shan, of No. 145 Wan Chai Road, yesterday. The driver of the car stated that he sounded his horn several times but the woman did not heed the warning. The woman was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Her injuries, however, are not serious.

The German Bank at Tientsin has moved out of the premises leased to the German Government by Queen Victoria, for use as a Consulate, and into the long deserted Hamburg-Amerika offices on the ex-German band, says the "P. & T. Times." All the staff are reported to have short tenure at the prospect of the change. The available assets of the Tientsin Branch appear to consist of ten cases of silver and \$60,000, so that the removal was not a very serious business.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Messrs. Elliot L. Grant Smith and George W. Sewell, Hongkong, have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. F. W. Mayers, Commissioner of Customs, has been transferred from Amoy to Chinkiang where he succeeds Mr. R. H. R. Wade.

Claude Trenchar Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchar Davis of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal West Kent.

Japan's papers record with deep regret the death of Mrs. E. W. Frazer, from pneumonia at the Miyako Hotel. Mrs. Frazer was the wife of Mr. E. W. Frazer of the firm of Sale and Frazer, and had been over twenty years in Japan and took a very active interest in philanthropic work.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A cook on the s.s. "Ia San," whilst alighting from a train in Des Voeux Central last night, discovered a man in the act of picking his pocket of a silver watch and chain. As the thief already had the watch and chain in his hand, the cook arrested him and delivered him into the custody of a Chinese police constable.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning, the pickpocket, who said he was a tailor and had only arrived yesterday from Canton, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny from the person of the complainant.

After evidence was heard, however, and the defendant's record produced, His Worship imposed a sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese boilermaker was charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with stealing a brass porthole frame, valued at five dollars, from the Kowloon Docks.

The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one week's hard labour.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Before Mr. Wood this morning, a Japanese shopkeeper pleaded guilty to the charge of being drunk and disorderly last night in Wan Chai and was fined \$25, or in default of payment, sentenced to one month's hard labour.

CHINESE REVENUE OFFICER FINED.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese Revenue Officer was charged with assaulting a passenger who had just disembarked from the s.s. "Charles Hardouin" at the wharf.

It was alleged that the assault occurred as a result of an altercation which arose between the complainant and defendant regarding several unlabelled letters, which the revenue officer found in the complainant's possession.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but Police Sergeant (R) No. 24 appeared as a witness to the assault and His Worship imposed a fine of eight dollars.

MAILS LOST, AND DAMAGED.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails dispatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917, and to London Forward on March 13th and 15th, 1917, were accidentally damaged by fire on board the steamer. In many cases the damage was so extensive as to render the articles valueless and undeliverable.

FORTHCOMING ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The Hongkong Police Reserve are arranging for another Assault-at-Arms. It will take place on the Volunteers Parade Ground on May 19th. The chief attraction will be a contest between Corporal Scott, R.E., and Gunner Craig U.S.N. Corporal Scott is well-known to Hongkong and this will be his last fight in Hongkong before he leaves for Home. In Craig he will be meeting a man who has met well-known American boxers including Gunboat Smith and Arthur Pecky. This will be a 12-round contest.

Another attraction will be a 10-round contest between Sapper Richards, R.E., the light-weight champion, and Battling Brannigan, U.S.N., who has a fine record. Other features will be a six-round light-heavy-weight contest between Corporal Royal, U.S.M.C. and Sapper Sunlight, R.E.; a six-round contest between Kid Koch, U.S.M.C. and Sailor Fox, U.S.N., and another six-round contest between Seaman Simes, R.N., and Sapper Smith. These two men have been seen in the ring on many occasions and can be depended upon to put up a splendid fight. It is hoped to arrange still another contest of which particulars will be published later.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose name has been saved by Chamberlain, Colic, Cholera, and diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations and its never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

THE DEMAND FOR COPPER.

OFFERS FOR OLD CANNON AT CANTON.

Reuter's Correspondent at Canton reports that Mr. Taro Nakamura, a Japanese, is offering \$1,200,000 for the purchase of old copper to be extracted from "unusable" cannons, etc., which are the property of the Kwangtung Government, while a Chinese Syndicate used Hung King is also submitting an offer. The Government and Military are despatching agents to Yamehaw, Linshew, Kinghow and other districts to ascertain the extent and value of such old copper.

It is now believed that large quantities of copper coin pieces are already going to Japan.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

For this fixture a match will be erected on the Volunteer parade ground, and the ring in the centre will be raised so that every one will be able to get a good view of the combat. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to War charities.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals in the Professional Pairs class, in which Mr. R. Hancock and Mr. H. Hancock met Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Mr. H. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher met Mr. L. Winkler and Mr. J. Jonckheer, were played yesterday evening.

The chief interest naturally centered round the former pairs and there was a good attendance. The patience of the spectators, however, was somewhat tried by a wait of half an hour. The match was timed to start at 4.30 p.m., but the Brothers Hancock had nearly half an hour's practice before Mr. Green and Mr. Dodwell appeared on the court.

In the first set, Mr. Dodwell played a weak game and the Brothers Hancock, taking advantage of this and playing a fine combination game, won the set easily by 6-3.

In the second set, however, Mr. Dodwell improved considerably, and leaving the hard drives to Mr. Green, took up a position at the net and usually managed to come off best in the many exciting rallies that took place. Mr. Green, of course, was a tower of strength, rarely giving a point, and this, in conjunction with his partner's improved play made things too hot for the Brothers Hancock, and they lost this set by 2-6.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PEACE FOR THE FUTURE.

Petrograd, May 9.

The Provisional Government, in a Proclamation, says it cannot conceive the difficulties it is encountering which have lately increased to such an extent as to cause fears for the future. Isolated groups of certain classes, lacking in conscientiousness, are seeking violently to realise aspirations which threaten to create anarchy. This state of things is hampering the administration and may lead to internal disorganisation and defeat at the front and the phantom of anarchy and civil war threatening their liberty, arises.

The Proclamation appeals to all to strive to safeguard their liberty and concludes by inviting representatives of revolutionary forces in the country, who have hitherto not participated in the administration, to join the Government.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSASSINATED.

Petrograd, May 10.

General Kartoff, commanding the Siberian Division, was killed while walking near a railway station near Riga. The assassin disappeared.

AN "AUTONOMOUS UNIT."

Petrograd, May 9.

The Schleswig-Holstein District Committee have declared themselves an autonomous unit. They have formed various subcommittees and have resolved immediately to requisition all private property and livestock. They have arrested their President, M. Zenitov.

INCREASED PAY FOR RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Petrograd, May 9.

The increase in the soldiers' pay involves an expenditure of forty million Rubles monthly.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS IN AMERICA.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT WELCOME IN NEW YORK.

Great preparations are being made for a three days' welcome to the British and French Missions. The City is ablaze with British and French flags and seats are selling at £50 each, for the women's demonstration in honour of M. Viviani and General Joffre, at the Opera House to-night.

A great banquet will be given on Friday, when the members of the British Mission arrive.

LOST REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

London, May 9.

The King's Bench Division has decided that the owner of a lost requisitioned ship, is not entitled to recover interest on the value of the vessel at the moment of loss, for the period between the date of loss and the date when compensation is paid.

A NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN CRITICISED.

London, May 9.

There is some criticism in connection with the fact that the New South Wales loan of £2,000,000 in five and a half per cent Bonds issued at 98, are being underwritten in London. It is pointed out that the terms spoil the chances of Imperial securities.

NEW BISHOP OF LABUAN AND SARAWAK.

London, May 9.

The Primate has nominated the Rev E. D. Dawson, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, in succession to the Rt. Rev. W. R. Mounsey who has resigned on account of ill health.

OBITUARY.

London, May 10.

The death is announced of Lord Grantham.

ENEMY DESTROYERS CHASED.

PURSUED TO ZEEBRUGGE.

London, May 10.

The Admiralty announces that a scouting force of light cruisers and destroyers from Harwich, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, while cruising this morning between the English and the Dutch coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers. We immediately closed and opened fire. The enemy immediately steamed off at full speed to the south under cover of a dense smoke screen.

The chase continued for eighty minutes and we engaged the enemy at long range, but were unable to overtake them. Four of our destroyers chased the Germans until within range of the Zeebrugge batteries. The enemy were hit. Our casualties consisted of one wounded.

HONOURS WON IN THE RECENT DESTROYER ACTION.

London, May 9.

The Honours List has been issued for services in the naval action in the Channel, described on April 25. Commanders Peck and Evans receive the D.S.O. and promotion to the rank of Captain, and the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to nine officers of the H.M.S. *Swift* and *Broke*, including Midshipman Gyles; the medal for Conspicuous Gallantry is awarded to Seaman Rawles, the *Broke*'s helmsman; and the Distinguished Service Medal to twenty-four men of the Lower Deck, including Stoker Charles Williams, of the New Zealand Naval Reserve. Thirty-four officers and men are mentioned in despatches; two Engineer Lieut.-Commanders are promoted to Commanders, and four officers are noted for early promotion.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE VENIZELOS:

PROMPTED FROM ATHENS.

London, May 10.

An official Venizelist telegram states that a conspiracy to assassinate M. Venizelos has been discovered at Salonika.

Nine persons who were arrested confessed that they were acting under instructions of a secret committee of military officers and politicians at Athens.

Inquiry is being made on the subject.

MESOPOTAMIA.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

London, May 9.

The King has sent a message to General Sir Stanley Maude, in which His Majesty says—

"The series of successes achieved [in defeating the Turkish forces] brought against you since the capture of Bagdad, reflects the very highest credit on you and all ranks under your command. Your progress is all the more appreciated by your fellow countrymen [since] they are conscious of the trying conditions under which your troops have fought."

GOVERNMENT USING 93 PER CENT. OF AVAILABLE TONNAGE.

London, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Chiozza Money stated that the Food Controller, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions were using 93 per cent. of the available tonnage.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

UNITED STATES BECOMES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST.

Washington, May 10.

The United States has taken over the entire cost of the Belgian relief supplies, thus relieving France and Great Britain who have hitherto borne 90 per cent. of the cost.

AN IRISH BY-ELECTION.

London, May 10.

At the South Longford by-election Mr. McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate, received 1,408 votes, and the Nationalist Mr. McKeon 1,461. McGuinness is in prison as a rebel.

REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES.

London, May 8.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Devonport has fixed the maximum retail price for bacon, flour and maize at 4d. per pound, and oatmeal, rolled oats and flaked wheat at

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

Slow but sure advance.

London, May 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Maricourt. Our barrage and machine gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy.

Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentières.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—During the local fighting in the neighbourhood of Baillecourt, a party of the enemy, in attempting to advance in the open, were caught by our machine gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals north-westward of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhoods of Baillecourt, Vaucoult and Arleux.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY.

London, May 9.

A French communiqué states—South of the Oise we carried out destructive artillery fire against the German batteries at St. Gobain forest.

There was great artillery activity at Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevrefeuille region.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench and 100 prisoners north-west of Rethym.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, May 9.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states that the British attack near Fresnoy and Baillecourt failed.

MR. BONAR LAW ON RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING.

London, May 9.

In his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the Western Front, said that the rapidity of our attack foreshadowed the enemy, who had to fight in the open and suffered heavy losses before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare. Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench mortars. While in the first 24 days on the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 22-mile front. There were now twice as many German divisions against us as were on the Somme, and half of these had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were from 50 to 75 per cent less than in the Somme. Our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

If we wish to realise how much has been done on the Western Front, (Mr. Law said) let us picture our feelings, if in the same period as the battle of the Somme we advanced 3½ miles on a six-mile front.

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of the war, he said there was a sum of £30,000,000 during the period under review which could not be regarded as a real expenditure. The expenses of the Dominions' Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions' Governments. In April we had lost 20,000 prisoners, and the same number of guns as the Germans lost. (Cheers.)

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TARIFF REVISION IN CHINA.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

VIEWS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

At a recent Cabinet meeting a resolution was passed instructing the Ministry of Finance to invite the provinces to express their views on the question of a revision of the tariff.

(a) The increase in import duties \$20,000,000.

(b) The increase in export duties \$15,000,000.

The above figures are determined according to the Customs returns of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of the Republic, by deducting the 2,200,000 of transit duty, the net increase will be \$15,000,000.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID
AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to
Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING
etc. apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Office,

Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.—For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

TRANS PACIFIC.—
"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 11th May, at 1 p.m.
"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 13th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 14th May, at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF Telephone
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelade,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.
TEL. Nos. 744 & 745.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "NEDERLAND")."ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ "ROTTERDAMCE LLOYD").

Joint Service
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS
"VONDEL" TUESDAY, 18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second
class saloon passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
AGENTS,

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via
PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

REGULAR CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya.

For S. R. YUNIO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 24th May.
For HORUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama 14th June.

For Sailing dates Freight & Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI | SZECHUAN | May 12, Daylight. |
| CHEFOO & NEWCHENG | ANHUI | May 13, Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI | LINAO | May 15, at Noon. |
| HANKOW | SUNNING | May 15, at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | TAMING | May 16, at Noon. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | SHANTUNG | May 17, at 4 p.m. |
| TIENTsin | KWEILIN | May 24, at Noon. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshun," "Taming" & "Tean" Excellent Saloon accommodation, and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft of "Taming" and "Tean".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chefan," "Yingchih," "Shantung" and "Sunning" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 38.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIHONG Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 15th May at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers

SHIPPING

NOTICE.

S.S. "MEIKAI MARU"

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight etc. apply to

T. DAIGO.

Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong. April 20, 1917. 1714.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNERS

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Fongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th May, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, shafted and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th May, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1753

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong.

SIBERIA MARU 18,000-18 knots Sat., 15th May.

TENPO MARU 22,000-21 knots Wed., 23rd May.

NIPPON MARU 11,000-15 knots Thurs., 1st June.

SHINYO MARU 22,000-21 knots Tues., 19th June.

PERSIA MARU 9,000-14 knots Tues., 2nd July.

CHINA MARU 18,000-18 knots Sat., 15th July.

FIRST CLASS to London G\$348. (471-10.0) Return G\$506. (512.2)

"San Francisco G\$250. " G\$437.50

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BAIBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to BUENOS AIRES, etc.

Steamer Tons & Speed Sailing.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER SAILING DATE Displacement

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG (FRIDAY, 18th May) Shirai, Tons 12,600 June at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU (WEDNESDAY, 26th May) Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500 June at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA STANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 1st June) Capt. Soeda, Tons 13,500 May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & KOBE KOMO MARU (THURSDAY, 17th June) Capt. Endzu, Tons 13,000 May at 11 a.m.

TAISHO MARU (SATURDAY, 19th June) Capt. Okawa, Tons 8,000 May.

KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 25th June) Capt. Tomita, Tons 31,000 May at 11 a.m.

BENTEN MARU (WEDNESDAY, 30th June) Capt. Tomita, Tons 8,000 May.

TENSHIN MARU (WEDNESDAY, 16th July) Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000 May.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamer to Colombo | Leave Hongkong noon | Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo | Due Marseilles 1917 | Due London 1917 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| " | " | " | " | " |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

| S. S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|-------|----------------------|
| " | " |

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritime Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

| STEAMERS | Leave HONGKONG about | Leave SPORK ABOUT | Due at Marseilles if calling about | Due LONDON about |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| " | " | " | " | " |

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

SWIFTELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished
with an Electric Bedding Lamp.

Between the World Trade and Through Tickets to New York in connection
with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at full and half available to Europe for Two Years' or to
Intermediate Ports for Six Months.Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged package must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings

E. V. D. PARE,
Superintendent

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SATURDAY, 23rd JUNE-WEDNESDAY, SEPT 5th.

AN UNSUPERSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

Connecting with "From COLOMBO"

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Heiss & Co., Canton General Agents.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

March 21.
ASSOCIATION.

Celtic, Rangers, and Morton all proved successful, and there was no alteration in the placed clubs, to the success of the leaders Airdrie made certain their retention of a title which has become practically a monopoly. A couple of goals scored by Celtic early in the game put the issue beyond doubt. Falkirk had hopes of repeating last season's victory over Rangers; but the Glasgow club made the most of the compulsory retirement of one of the Falkirk men, and had a hard won success. Greenock were rather cruel to Raith Rovers: they took undue advantage of a very weak team that had actually to put their trainer in the field. Queen's Park defeated Hibernians in ready fashion some time ago at Hampden, and as they opened the scoring at Easter Road they had visions of one more triumph; but the Irishmen gradually wore them down, and in the second half scored almost at will. Aberdeen were four goals down before they secured their only score. Dumbarton had the misfortune to find Sergeant Brown in one of his more aggressive moods at Dundee. St. Mirren delayed too long, and had hard luck in not drawing with Ayr.

Hibernians 5: Queen's Park, 1.
Clyde, 0. Hearts, 1.
Falkirk, 0: Rangers, 2.
Airdrie, 1: Celtic, 2.
Morton, 5: Raith Rovers, 0.
Dundee, 4: Dumbarton, 1.
Hamilton, 4: Aberdeen, 1.
Ayr United, 2: St. Mirren, 1.
Third Lanark, 3: Kilmarnock, 0.
Partick Thistle, 1: Motherwell, 1.

THE NUMBERS OF THE FOOTBALL
LEAGUE.

The Scottish League Football Committee have resolved that, in the composition of the League, for the season 1917-18, in the event of the present conditions prevailing, "the three clubs, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers (Kirkaldy), be asked to refrain from taking part in the competition, on the condition that the oncost charges of these clubs, based on the average of the last three years, be met by the clubs carrying on the competition." It is understood that the difficulty of raising teams and the reduced travelling

facilities are the reasons for the League's decision.

In all probability the Aberdeen, Dundee, and Kirkaldy clubs will form, or be the nucleus of a little League of their own to keep the home fires of Association football burning in the North-Eastern counties.

The adherences of Heart of Midlothian, Hibernians and Falkirk to the new scheme for the refection of the League will prevent next season's competition assuming a sectional form. The inclusion of Clydburn in the Senior League will not only facilitate a symmetrical fixture list, but also serve as an experiment for future guidance.

RUGBY.

Very little Rugby was played, the principal match being between Harrow's and Watson's, the former winning by 5-0.

THY WIFE LED THEE TO ERROR.

An extraordinary letter from the Grand Duke Nicholas Mihilovitch to the Tsar, written in November, has been published. In warning him of the intrigues using his wife as instrument, he wrote: "Often didst thou tell me I could put faith in none that were deceived. This applies particularly to thy wife, who in loving thee, led thee to the error of being surrounded by evil-minded intimates." Mihilovitch was exiled in December for telling the Tsar the truth, and denouncing the monk Rasputin. He has returned, and relates how he was more moved by emotion than the Tsar, who during a conversation politely matches it with his kinsman. The Grand Duke, fearing he had gone too far, said, "Now, call the Cossacks, have me slain and buried in your garden." The Tsar only smiled and thanked him. Later he wrote the memo exiling him.

"I have no place in my heart for harsh judgment on those who die nobly, although their lives may have been very imperfect," said the Bishop of Birminham at St. Peter's, Histon, garden, on the subject of irreligious soldiers. The men who had died for England, believing that his country's cause was the cause of God, and who might have gone over the parson with an oath on his lips, might still be received by Christ with the words, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant."

It is an offence now to city news in the London streets although many news-vendors break the law when starting intelligence comes out. But the most rascally-voiced seller of newspapers in modern times cannot compare with his predecessor, the "flying newsman" of a hundred years ago, who, according to William Hole, used to invade quiet streets in the early evening and bring everybody to their doors by shouting "Glorious news!" and other catch-words, through a tin trumpet resembling the present-day megaphone.

HER EYES AND
COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Blisters, Sick Headaches, & all-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free. 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind, continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are suffering from Bad Legs, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind, continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles, Gout, etc.

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IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind, continually bursting through the skin.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTORS.
The summer uniform of all Inspectors must be of the same pattern as that worn by Inspectors of H.K.P.

PARADES; SCHOOLS, &c.
Unless otherwise directed, all parades and Police School classes will, until further orders, be at 5.45 p.m. and not 6.30 p.m.

GENERAL PARADE.
Pending the complete issue of summer kit, the General Parade of all Units fixed the Friday, May 16th is postponed.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICES, AT 6 P.M.

Monday, May 14th.—Orchestra at Catholic Club.

Tuesday, May 15.—Band.

Wednesday, May 16th.—Music Class.

Friday, May 18.—Band.

SECRETARIES.

"There will be no parades of Recruits during the week commencing Monday, May 14th."

STRENGERS.
Trooper 673 Macdonald, Mounted Police, is granted leave for Active service.
(Sgt.) F. O. Jenkins
D.S.P. (B.)

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

BRASS WARE.

Jardinières, Vases, Ornaments, Finger Bowls &c.

Terms.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Antiquarians.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1753

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising—
Tongue Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpacas, Blue and White Raye, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counterpanes, Towels, a number of ready made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, &c. &c.

Also

A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.

Terms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Antiquarians.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1754

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"TEITO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignment of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 13th May at 3 p.m. will be loaded at Consigned Rate and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be charged.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All phased and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 31st May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1785

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wires 2/4

On demand 2/11/16

30 days sight 2/4

4 months sight 2/4/1916

6 months 2/4

12 months 2/4

On demand 2/4

4 months sight 2/4

6 months 2/4

12 months 2/4

On demand 2/4

4 months sight 2/4

6 months 2/4

12 months 2/4

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